BUSINESS NOTICES.

KNOX'S TRIUMPH .- As usual, the Hats made by this well-known tradesman are again this senson awarded he paim of excellence by gentlemen of taste and fashios. ertain we are, that nothing of the kind that we ever saw urpass them, for beauty of style and fluish, and we mover were a hat that felt less burdensome to the head than our riend Know's. "Ge, we of little faith," to No. 123 Ful-on-st., judge for yourselves, and be convinced.

A WELL-MERITED Success .- Within our A WELL-MERITED SUCCESS.—Within Our recollection, we cannot recall so signal an instance of success as that attending the business of KNOX & JAMES, the latters. Their establishment was thrown open to the public about the commencement of this year, and yet their spring trade has at least equaled that of any of the oldest and best established hatters in the city. This can only be attributed to the elegance of their hats, their beauty of shape stributed to the elegance of their hats, their beauty of shape and excellence of material commending them at once to the supproval and patronage of the refined. The salesroom of KNOX & JAMES is in the Prescott House, corner of Broadward Springers, within one door of Heiler's Magic Salesroom of within one door of Heiler's Magic Salesroom of within one door of Heiler's Magic Salesroom of the sa way and Spring st., within one door of Heiler's Magic Sa-loon, in the Chinese Buildings.

GENIN'S BAZAAR.—The additions which have

PARIS GOODS AT GENIN'S .- Every Department at General lower establishment has been recently restocked with the most recherche fabrics, from his own factories and from France. Attention is invited to the large assortment of Children's Head Dresses, Ladies' Riding Hats, Gannilets and Whips, Genta's Traveling, Opera, Walking and Evening Caps; Caps of every material Children, Genta's Silk and Felt Hats. Umbrellas, Canes and Whips, selected by Mr. Genin in Paris and London, and just opened at ned at No. 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's.

NEW SILES BY THE STEAMER ATLANTIC .-NEW SILES BY THE STEAMER ATLANTIC.

New Spring S'Iks, just opened: rich plaid-striped Brocade: plain Glacia, and changable rich Foulard, plain, striped and figured. Also, just opened, 20 cases Grape Shawis, plain and embroidered, ranging from 85 to 810, 815 and 820. A splendid assortment of plain and figured Cashmere, plain Thibet and Broche Shawis, of the latest Spring atyles. Also, a splendid assortment of Spring De Lannes, plain and figured Bareges, Barego de Laines, Poplins, &c. These goods are all of this Spring's importations, and the richest and best styles in the market. Ladies are invited to give us a call.

J. M. Bodins, No. 323 Grand-st., cor. Orchard.

Fashionable Clothing, which is in constant demand, is a very important element in the minds of all persons who appreciate elegance and taste in dress. The large Clothing establishment of H. L. Foster, No. 7. Courtlandt at, is a never failing fountain, affording a con-stant and ready supply of every article required to make the well dressed man.

REMOVAL .- PIANOS AT GREAT BARGAINS. REMOVAL.—PIANOS AT (REAT BARGAINS.—
TOTALE WATERS, the exclusive Agent for the sale of T.
GILBERY & Co.'s unrivaled Pianos, with and without the Zolian, has removed from the second to the first floor, corner of Anthonysts. No. SSS Broadway. As extensive alterations are being made, and the Pianos being much in the way, he will sell them at a very large discount. Among the tot may be found some elegantly carved Pianos, with pearl keys. Also, some second-hand Pianos and Melodeens. One second-hand Seraphene, cost \$150, will be sold for \$30. Also, six Boudoir Pianos, for small rooms, for sale very lew of the test.

Crystal Palace Carpets at HIRAM AN DERROW'S sight specious salesmons, No. 99 Bowery, Magnificent new styles Mosaic, Royal Velvet, tapestry, Brussels Carpets, imported from celebrated English manufactories, for exhibition at the New York Crystal Palace. Also, Hare's celebrated English premium Floor Chi-Cloths of free-congother and scroll-figured and English three-ply and Ingrain Carpets, Mats, Mosaic Rugs, at astonishing low prices. N. B.—Beantiful lograin Carpets at 40, 50 and 60 cents, and Floor Chi-Cloths at 31, 37, 44 and 59 cents per yard.

SPLENDID CARPETINGS FOR SPRING SALES, 1853. SMITH & LOUNSBERY, No. 448 Pearl-st., are now receiving in store, per late arrivals, a large stock of velvet, tapestry, Brussels, three-ply and ingrain carpetings of chasts and elegant designs, which, having been purchased previous to the recent advances in prices, they are enabled to offer

CANAL-ST. CARPET STORE, No. 70 CANAL-ST. -E.A. PERRSON & Co. call the attention of their friends to the stock of new and elegant Carpetings just received from the most celebrated manufactories, bought before the late advance in prices, and for sale full 15 per cent. less than those purchasing at the present rates.

Marine and Inland Insurance

GENERAL MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.— Amets on the 15th January, 1833, \$500,000. Profits divided, pro rate, among those who do business with the Company. Office No. 2 Merchants' Exchange, corner of Wall and Wil-lands.

TRUSTRES.

Moscs H. Grinnell, Wm. H. Aspinwall, Mortimer LivingJames Brown, Paul Spedford,
Chas. H. Marshall, Wm. F. Furniss,
Ramuel Thempson, John B. Kitching,
Danl. G. Kingaland,
G. Talbot Olynhant,
Freds. W. Read,
Freds. W. Read,
Leonardo S. Suarez, Wn. H. Macy,
Freds. W. Russell,
Joseph Sands,
Joseph M. Alsop, Jr.
Kobert L. Taylor,
Robert L. Taylor,
Robert L. Taylor,
Nath D. Carllie,
Ramsay Crooks,
Wn. Barnewall,
Joseph M. Alsop, Jr.
Robert L. Taylor,
Robert L. Taylor,
Nath D. Carllie,
Joseph W. Alsop, Jr.
Robert L. Taylor,
Nath D. Carllie,
Joseph W. Alsop, Jr.
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Nath D. Carllie,
Joseph M. Alsoph M. Alsoph J.
Robert L. Taylor,
Nath D. Carllie,
Joseph M. Aller,
Josep ALFRED OSDEN, President.

HERRY HOLDREGE, Vice-President.

B. C. MORRIS, Secretary.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH HAIR AND TOOTH Burshes, Dressing Comes, &c.—W. J. Davis & Co., No. to Coordandt-st, have just received a few cases of the above, which they offer to the trade at the lowest case prices.

FOWLERS & WELLS, Phrenologists and

Roses .- Lovers of this beautiful and fragrant flower, should plant below will be furnished in any ent month. The finest varieties will be furnished in any quantity and by the hundred at reduced rates. Parsons & Co., Flushing, near N. Y.

by the peeping green, as the sap of Spring is invited by the sun's warm smile; but is the rust of a Becember blight on poor human throat and lungs so chased away! Is the correding damp on bright health, that dates its chill back in dark January, so covered with young life as my little grasplet in the yard, which has its fedicine in a shower to-day and some-burst to morrow? You who have caught a mildew from a searching mould, that sends its fungus through the crack of a door, or clatches with its claimny fingers the maps of your neck, chilling your velvet skin to cold parchment—you who are in despair for a shower or a sun-burst to give you the pouting life of my blac-bush, know that Mrs. Jenvis's Colin Candy has only been desing—not sleeping (by not advertising much larlely)—is the confident goodwill of its pairons. Its truthful ministrations are a good "Institution," and must be enrolled as such, being necessary to alleviate the pulmonic distresses of our climate. For coughs, colds, hoarseness, Acc, it is everywhere admitted to be excellent. Sold by Mrs. Jervis, No. 398 Broadway; Zieber, Philadelphia, and by druggists generally. The rust of Winter is being brightened

INVIGORATING CORDIAL.—Professor Morse's Invigorating ELIXIR or Cornial - The Eighth Wonder of the Botanic World. World.

CURE OF NERVOUS DISEASES.

of the Botanic World.

No language can convey an adequate idea of the immediate and almost miraculeus change which it occasions in the diseased, debilitated and shattered nervous system. Whether broken down by excess, weak by nature, or impaired by ickness, the unstring and relaxed organization is at once re-braced, re-vivified, and built up. The mental and physical symptoms of nervous disease vanish together under its influence. The stooping, trembling victim of depression and debility, becomes a new man. He stands creet, he moves with a firm step; his mind, which was previously sunk in gloom, of an almost idiotic apathy, becomes bright, buoyant and active; and he goes forth refreshed, regenerated, and conscious of new vigor, to his accustomed occupations. Nor is the effect temporary. On the contrary, the relief is permanent, for the cordial properties of the medicience reach the constitution itself and restore it to its mornal condition. Well may the preparation be called the of the nineteenth century. It is, as the first scientific men in the old world have admitted, that miracle of medicine servetore supposed to have no existence.

A STIMULANT THAT ENTAILS NO REACTION.

Its force is never expended, as is the case with opium, alsocholic preparations, and all other excitants. The effect et these is brief, and it may well be said of him who takes them, "the hast state of that man is worse than the sirst." But the Ellizer is an exhilarant without a single drawback—safe in its operation, perpetual in its happy absence upon the nerves, the mind, and the entire organization.

The upparalleled effects of this great restorative in all

thence upon the nerves, the mind, and the outer organization:

A GREAT MEDICINE FOR FEMALES.

The unparalleled effects of this great restorative in all complaints incident to females mark a new era in the annals of medicine. Thousands of stimulants have been invented—thousands of invigorants concocted—all purporting to be specified in the various diseases and derangements to which the delicate conformation of woman render her liable. The result has heretofore been uniform. These neutrums have indeed imparted a momentary vivacity to the nervous system, a transient and delusive vigor to the nuncles; but this dash of relief has been succeeded by a depression and prostration greater than before, and the end has too often been outcriv to paralyze the recuperative power of the nerves and the visial organization, and finally to destroy the unhappy patient. But in MOSES'S INVIGORATING ELIXIR

is presented—as a phenomena in the materia medica hith-

is presented—as a phenomean in the materia medica hitheric unheard of—a stimulant without a reaction
C. H. Rino, General Agent for the United States, No.
192 Broadway, New-York.
Sold by Druggists generally throughout the United States.
It is put up in pint bottles, with the words Dr. Morse's
Invigorating Cordial blown in the glass. Price 33 per Bose; two bottles, \$5; five bottles for \$12, and \$26 per dos.
N. B.—Important advice accompanying each bottle.

RHEUMATISM .- All who suffer from this clierase should avail themselves of the benefits of that in-valuable remedy, Morrinea's RHEUMATIC COMPOUND, It cares every form of this complaint, either inflammators, acute, or chronic. The vast numbers that have been cured, and that are now incling relief, abould induce all to resort to it. See advertisement in this paper.

Strangers in New-York for purposes of business or amusement, are respectfully invited to call at the effice of I. M. SINGER & Co., No. 226 Broadway, and examine their patent Sewing Machines. There are few times in New-York so cursous—none more useful. The work of these machines upon every variety of fabrics is altogether unequalled.

LOOK FACT IN THE FACE.-All who do so will admit that without delay or any emploasant result, a strandors's Hair Dre converts gray or red hair to a brilliant lasting black or brown, and that his Hair Presentagive relieves the hair from dandruff and beautifies it as long as used. No. 6 Astor House.

TO THE ATTENTION OF CLOSE BUYERS OF FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS .- In view of our removes through to No. 12 Barolay at (entrance on both streets) directly in rear of the Antor House, we intend to dispose of our present stock of goods at extremely low prices, so tha we can open in our new location with a new and beautiful assortment of goods, adapted to the summer and autumn

Country Jobbers and Retailers will find great bargains in our present stock.

MOULTON, PLIMPTON, WILLIAMS & Co. Importers and Jobbers of Dry Goods, Carpets and Oil Cloths and Yankee Notions, No. 47 Broadway.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, AUCTIONEER .- NO. tice is hereby given that the sale of those 300 valuable Building Lots at Yorkville, advertised to be sold at anction by A. J. BLEECKER on This Day, is unavoidably postpountil Webnesday, the 27th inst., at 12 o'clock, M., at the Merchants' Exchange. (2,563)

Housekeepers and all others in want of Bedding, Bedsteads, &c., would do well to call at M. Williamp's old established ware rooms, No. 150 Chatham-st., cor. of Mulberry-st. where may be found the largest assort-ment of articles in his line ever offered to the public.

Lyon maketh proclamation,
To the City and the Nation,
That this is the best season to use his Poisonless" Magnetic Powder" for destroying Insects, approved by the Royal Commissioners of the World's Fair in London. Call and see the Medal just received from London. Depot No. 424 Broadway

TREES AND PLANTS .- PARSONS & Co., Flush-IREES AND I LANTS.—I AND SC CONTINUES.

IREE New-York, offer for sale their usual assortment, with the addition of many rare novelties of Fruit Trees, for the orchard and garden; Ornamental Trees, Shrubs and Rosses, for the avenue, lawn or cometery; Vines for the grapery and Exotic Plants for greenhouse culture. For outs'ogues inclose a postage stamp.

Lyon's KATHARION.-The most wonderful Lyon's Katharion.—The most wonderful and desirable preparation for preserving, restoring and beautifying the bair the world ever produced. The attention of the country trade is especially invited to examine this article, from the following reasons: First, it pays the retailer more than a usual profit; Second, its high reputation is thoroughly established; Third, its effect in each and all instances, is of the most pleasing and satisfactory character; Fourth, The sales are increasing beyond a precedent in the lastory of the Materia Medica. Retailed at the remarkably low price of 25 cents in large handsome bottles. Sold at nanufacturer's prices by the principle jobbers of Drugs and Fancy Goods, in New York, Boston, Palladelphia, New-Orleans, &c., &c., and by all retail dealers everywhere, in both city and country. Principal depot No. 181 Broadway, up stairs.

Plaid and Striped Silks, Flounce Robes, in Plain and Chints, Barrers, Council Robes, in Plain and Chints, Barrers, Council Robes, Proprietor, 1988, 1989, 19 in Plain and Chintz, Bareges, Grenadines, Tissues, and other new Goods, just arrived in the "Atlantic." Sawle—the best assortment of French Printed in the city; Laces, Embroideries: a full stock of Donnestic Goods, Hosiery and Lineus for sale at small advance.

TIFFANY & CUTTING, No. 321 Broadway.

Beads, of every description, for sale by M. P. Baown, No. 186 Pearlet, New York.

LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS AT REDUCED PRICES.—The best assortment in the City, at Kelty & FERCUSON'S Window Shade and Curtain Store, No. 289 Broadway, one door above Reade st.

W. H. McDonald's Commercial Newspaper Advertising House, No. 102 Nassau-st, cor. of Ann. The very best leading papers, from all parts of United States and Canadas; lowest prices and fullest authority of the publishers. Information freely given.

For inviting Country Customers for any kind of Goods or Manufactures, obtaining information of relations and friends, procuring hands or situations, the Newspaper Advertising Agency of V. B. Palmers, Trib-one Buildings, offers a complete opportunity. For giving publicity to new inventions or discoveries or establishing business of any kind, in the knowledge of the people of the country, the public newspapers of the country afford the means and the only means.

NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, APRIL 5, 1853.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. No notice can be taken of anonymous Communication

Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer -not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

The Tribune for California.

We shall issue THIS MORNING The Tribune for California, Oregon and the Sand wich Islands. It will contain a summary of all the Latest Foreign and Domestic News since the sailing of the last steamer; Money and Market Reports, Marriages, Deaths, &c.

Single copies in wrappers, ready for mailing, can be had at the Deak This Morning. Price 6 cents.

The Tribune for Europe.

The next number of The Tribune for Europe an Circulation will be issued TO MORROW MORNING, at 9 o'clock. It will contain all the Latest News up to the time of going to press. Single copies, in wrap pers, ready for mailing, can be had at the desk. Price Six Cents. The Asia sails from this port To-

LEGISLATURE.-In Senate, a number of bills. mostly private, were passed; and in Committee of the Whole the bill for the relief of Prison Inspectors was considered upon which the Committee reported progress. These are the Hunker Inspectors, who, not having been removed by the late Whig Governor, now, as we understand the matter, come upon the State for damages-their innocence having been called in question. Mr. Taber thought that this mi, ht lead the Common Council of this City to demand pay for defending their attacked innocence. In the Assembly, a discussion took place upon the proposed State Monument to Gen. Worth, and ended in letting the matter die a natural death.

IP In the U. S. Senate, Mr. Brodhead called up his resolution requesting information as to the amount of the United States and State stocks and bonds, of all kinds, held abroad. He made a few remarks upon the subject, and estimated that at the present time the balance against us was \$64,000,000, to be met by exporting \$37,000,000 of gold and eilver, and by Federal, State and other stocks. Mr. Seward would vote for the resolution, but he doubted the correctness of some of Mr. B.'s positions.

The various Courts commenced the April term yesterday. The most important cases to be disposed of are the Kaine Extradition case in the U.S. Circuit Court, and five or six Murder trials in the Oyer and Terminer. The Kaine affair will come up for argument to-day. Probably none of the Murder trials will be commenced this week-only two of the accused are indicted. Patrick Fitzgerald and Thomas Neary, both for killing their wives. The Dey-st, murder is also unsettled, and Henry Cornell may be again before the Court. In the U. S. Court the Burning of the Henry Clay ought to come up this term.

IF In the Board of Assistants last night. the Special Committee to Investigate Charges of Fraud made against Members of the Common Council, made a report to the effect that they were unauthorized to use judicial authority, such as issuing subpœnas, administering oaths, &c., and consequently no evidence had been taken. They state that they had "directed" the Counsel to the Corporation to try to obtain from the Legislature the powers requisite to such investigation. This is the result of the grand Investigation by the Common Council of their own conduct.

Our City has been notified to pay its large quota of the Annual School Tax, and the Supervisors (Aldermen) are in a quandary They say the law levying so large a sum upon us is unconstitutional, and require counsel before they pay it over. Their course is undecided, but we presume the cash will be forth-

The Board of Aldermen commenced their April sitting last night. A large number of petitions were offered, but none of general interest. Alderman Sturtevant moved a new commencement of steps to rebuild Washington Market, the former action having been decided illegal by the Supreme Court. A report was adopted directing an application to the Legislature for power to take ground for an enlarged Croton Reservoir, north of the present Reservoir at Yorkville.

CONNECTICUT.

In the good old days of slow and steady locomotion, we used to collect and receive the Connecticut Election Returns by Horse Expresses and always had them in season to let our readers know the result of said Election the morning after its occurrence. Since Telegraphs came in fashion, and we have been within three minutes' hail of nearly every County, we have never once had the luck to be able to announce decisively the result of a State election in Connecticut the morning after its occurrence. Either the wires are down, or the weather is unfavorable, (as yesterday) or some other botheration interferes, to prevent our receiving dispatches as we should.

In the present case, we can better afford to wait than almost ever before. We know the veters did not nearly all turn out and face the chilly, rainy North-Easter of yesterday-we can guess which side mainly staid at home. The Whigs were in disorder or paralysis, and the rampant Democracy was stimulated to energy by the yet undivided Spoils in immediate prospect and had the mighty Rum power at its back. We consider the State gone as last year, Gov. Seymour and his colleagues on the State Ticket reelected by the People, Messrs, Pratt, Seymour, Ingersoll and Belcher elected to Congress, with a Democratic and anti-Temperance majority in either House of the Legislature. If the returns should afford us any improvement on this prospect, we shall consider it just so much clear gain.

P. S .- 2 o'clock A. M .- We have actually a couple of dispatches from New-Haven! They do not differ from our anticipations, except that they show the strength of the cause of Liquor Prohibition with the People more clearly than we had hoped. Connecticut, disentangled from the meshes of sterile and outworn partisanship, would give a decided majority for the Maine Law this day. Gentlemen of the new Legislature! dare you trust that question to a direct vote of the People?

CITY REFORM.

The bill reported by our City Delegation to the Assembly has passed that branch unamended, but we trust it cannot so pass the Senate. We stated on its presentation that it was defective, and will here indicate some of

1. It does not concede to our citizens a speedy iddance of their present disgraceful Common Council, whom they are heartily sick of and wish to supersede. This bill keeps them all in office till next January, in spite of their exposure and the indictment of a part of them.

2. It provides for a Special Election to pass upon the Amended Charter, not in April or May, when our citizens are all at home, but in August! when two-thirds of the Tax-payers are usually absent. The object of this can hardly be mistaken. It means that the Aldermen and their dependents shall have the game in their own hands. If not, why not wait till September?

3. It foists the Mayor into the Board of Alms-House Governors, thus destroying the Political equilibrium which is a vital element of the constitution of that Board, and making it a party engine and its trusts the Spoils of Victory.' When the Whigs were in power, they voluntarily shared with their opponents the government and patronage of the Alms-House Department, dividing its offices, which were previously theirs alone; and it would be alike unjust and ungenerous for their adversaries, now that the power has reverted to them, to destroy this adjustment and eject the Whigs still employed in this Department.

-There are other objections to the City Delegation's project-one of which (the creation of four new Municipal Judges) we have already indicated. Our City prays for deliverance from oppressive taxation and plunder; and instead of the bread she craves, this stone of useless and expensive offices is thrust upon her. Will not the Senate do something for her

THE MAINE LAW AT ALBANY.

We believe this day has been designated in either branch of our Legislature for the consideration of the bill reported to each by the appropriate Committee, in accordance with the views of the friends of Temperance, and designed to put an end to the legalized Liquor

We do not expect much from our present Legislature, and therefore are quite unlikely to be disappointed. All we ask is a straightforward, manly show of hands. Debate is a manifest futility, for every Member knows whether he is for or against the principle of Prohibition, and that is the matter in issue. Fifty speeches would not probably change a vote, and there is now no time remaining for speeches, as but a week of the Session

Gentlemen of both Houses! be good enough to toe the mark! Do not evade the question -do not wriggle out of your seats when it comes up. Just give us each your Yea or Nay on the principle of Prohibition, and you shall have our thanks. We will trust the People for all that should follow.

A DEMOCRATIC TOWN .- The Free Soil paper in Rhode Island says:

Gloucester, the banner town of the Rhode Island Hunker Democracy, raises two hundred dollars for the purposes of Education. It is an anti-Temperance town—sells its paupers to the lowest bidder, and its voters, so it is said, sell themselves to whatever party will pay down the

The Independent expresses great contempt for our strictures on the Speech of Gavazzi introductory to the course of Lectures he is now delivering at the Tabernacle. Passing over whatever of argument may be embedied in such rhetoric, as 'mousing owl,' 'Mr. Expediency, 'Mr. Facing-both ways,' 'the Lilliputians,' 'insolent tone of dictation,' &c., &c., we proceed to state distinctly the point on which we are at variance with Rev. George B. Cheever, who assails us so elaborately in The Independent's leading article.

We are on the eve of a momentous struggle for the preservation or overthrow of our Common School system. The Catholic Hierarchy, speaking as if for the whole body of Catholics in this country, peremptorily demand Separate Schools for Catholic children, to be supported at the public expense, or else the exemption of all who may see fit to call themselves Catholics from taxation for School purposes. Now we stand ready to make any concession to Catholies, or any other portion of our fellow-citizen's if we may thereby increase their attachment to our Common Schools and render the attendance of their children more uniform. We might even consent to the management of particular Schools by officers of this or that faith in our great cities, if we could thereby secure the cordial and thorough cooperation of all religious sects in supporting strictly Common Schools in the villages and rural districts where none other can be efficiently sustained. But before beginning to make concessions we must feel sure they will accomplish their purpose, and not merely be used as a fulcrum for farther exactions.

Now our intercourse with the Catholic laity of this country has assured us that the great mass of them are satisfied with strictly Common Schools, and are content to have their children educated therein. We believe that whatever dissatisfaction may exist among our Catholic laity is either of priestly origin, or has been fomented by Protestant assumptions and overbearing exactions in the conduct of a small proportion of our Schools; and we are thoroughly resolved that, so far as in us lies. the Catholics shall have no just reason to complain of Common School management as hostile to their faith, and their priesthood no plausible excuse for exciting them to distrust and hostility.

Now it seems very clear in our sight, that whatever shall tend at this time to inflame and embitter the theological and ecclesiastical difference between Catholics and Protestants plays directly into the hands of those Catholic prelates who are laboring to alienate the entire Catholic laity from our Common School system and withdraw all Catholic children from our Schools. If the Roman Bishops have resolved, as we have reason to apprehend, that the education of Catholic children must be confined to Catholic Schools, they could not have more efficient auxiliaries than the preachers of a violent and irritating Anti-Papal crusade throughout the length and breadth of our land; and if Rev. George B. Cheever desires to arm our Roman Bishops, in their ernanda against Common Schools, with the full moral and political force of the Catholic laity, he does his best toward effecting his end in setting on Father Gavazzi to make such speeches as that with which he opened at the Tabernacle.

Valorous assertions of the right of Father Gavazzi to make such speeches as he thinks fit, are plainly superfluous, since that right has not been denied. Nor are such assertions as Dr. Cheever's, that "the Papal church is not a Christian church, no, not even an apostate church-being no church at all, but a lie and a blasphemy," &c., &c., any more to the purpose. The question we raise concerns not at all the theology of this or that church, but the wisdom, propriety and utility of dealing out such thunders as Gavazzi saw fit to sport on the occasion of his public welcome to America. We ask in all earnestness, What good have they done? What good are they kely to do? Have they alienated one Catholie from Rome? Have they rendered any appreciable number of Catholics more favorable to Protestant ideas ! Did Protestants need them? Have Catholics been edified by them? If not, and they have subserved the ends of those who are laboring for the overthrow of our Common Schools, then they have done a mischief which true Protestants and true Patriots must deplore, and for which Father Gavazzi, if he be a true man, must feel poorly compensated by all the money and Eclat gained by his lectures.

Bank Issues and Bankruptcies. WHITE WATER, Wisconsin, March 16, 1853. To the Editor of the N. Y. Tribune.

Sin: Will you enlighten your readers as to the duties of a Bank Note Reporter ? Mr. Thompson has for months quoted those shin-plaster banks of Connecticut, (recently "gin out,") as good as any in the City or State of New-York; and through his recommendation we, of the West, have taken the Eastern and Woodbury Bills without suspicion. We now learn that the above Banks never had any sure foundation ; and the question arises-Did not the Editor of The Reporter know, as well as any other Wall-st. man, the character know, as well as any other Wall-st. man, the character and standing of those Banks? And if he knew them to be doubtful, ought not he, as an honest man, to have in-formed those who are his patrons? It is apparent now that the circulation of the notes of the two mentioned banks, was a Wall-st swindle—a got up affair, by which dishonest men make a fortune with-out soiling their fingers.

it solling their fingers. We may as well have no Bank Note Reporter as to

have one which is not reliable.

It may be that I look with a jaundiced eye, (as I am a sufferer for more than I am able to bear). You will confer a favor upon many of your readers by placing the matter in its true light.

XXXEX. Remarks

We are unacquainted with the facts in the case, and cannot of course assume that Mr. Thompson did or did not know the Banks in question to be unsound previous to their explosion. We cannot even assume that he quoted them as solvent, for we do not know that such was the fact. But we will admit, for argument's sake, that they were regularly quoted in The Reporter as good, while the Editor had reason to suspect, and did suspect, their solvency, and we will thereupon proceed to answer our bitten correspondent's queries: Had Mr. Thompson seen fit to intimatewhile those Banks were going ahead bravely, that their solvency was doubtful, he would have laid himself open to a libel-suit and a claim for heavy damages. Well: suppose him called

into Court to answer for such a publication,

what is he to do ! The evidence which would

justify his caution is nearly all in the hands of the Bank and its special friends; they would have had ample opportunity to shuffle and cover up by that time; the plaintiff's lawyers would be eloquent in depicting the atrocity of his publication and the enormity of the damage inflicted-the Judge would charge, as Judges almost always do charge, strongly on that side ; for the Bench bates an out-speaking Pressand the defendant might consider himself lucky if he got off with \$5,000 damages. Even were the Bank to fail during the pendency of these proceedings, that fact would be quite as likely to aggravate as to mitigate the verdict; for the publication would be represented as the cause of the catastrophe it foreboded.

We do not believe Mr. Thompson has ever undertaken to give his readers timely warning of every Bank explosion likely to occur; if he did, he has undertaken a difficult and dangerous job, which we advise him to abandon as soon as possible. And if our correspondent imagines that he can, by taking any Bankers' journal, be forewarned against all Bank failures, he will yet wake up and find himself mistaken.

-The effectual remedies against such explosions as those of the Woodbury and Eastern Banks are, 1. Free Banking, with ample Stock security rigidly exacted for every note issued. 2. The confinement of the circulation of all Bank Notes, good or bad, to the section wherein the issuing Banks respectively are located, and where the character of their managers may be known. The simple fact that two new Connecticut Banks were vomiting their issues, no matter by what proxy, in Wisconsin, should have sufficed to condemn them. That was manifestly no legitimate Banking operation, but some kiting, shinplastering process, sure to end in a blow-up. Our correspondent will probably be wiser if not richer next time. [Ed.

The Maine Law of Minnesota, To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune

DEAR SIR: Your paper of this morning contains a paragraph relative to the Liquor Law of Min nesots, in which injustice is severely visited upon Hon Henry Z. Hayner, Chief Justice of the Territory, for his decision against the legality of the Law.

Being myself a member of the Bar, and a Magistrate of the County of which Judge Hayner is the District Justice, I can of my own knowledge put you right upon the facts of the case. They are simply these :

The Legislature in 1852, having nearly closed their business, took into consideration a bill "for the suppression of tippling shops and for other purposes," pro otyped from the Liquor Law of Maine; which bill,

pression of tipping sings and to cake purposes, protyped from the Liquor Law of Maine: which bill, after considerable opposition, was passed, subject to the approval of the people upon a popular vote. The election having taken place, the result proved a majority in favor of the passage of the law, and in consequence it was printed in our statute books.

The Sheriff of Ramsey County thereupon seized certain liquors, which, by decision of the Justice of the Peace, were ordered for confiscation. The owner of the liquor, by his counsel, having appealed to the District Court, and made exceptions to certain points of law, she case came up before Judge Hayner, who, after hearing legal argument and voluminous law authorities, held literally that the "Legislature had no right to shift the onus of legislation to the People—that they should have passed or rejected the law, and not, by delegating it to a popular vote, pisced themselves beyond the reach of responsibility—that the Legislature, possessing as a body certain organic powers, could not delegate their acts to the People, any more than they could to a single individual—and that consequently the law was a nullity in its present shape, not having primarily received either the sanction or disapproval of the Legislative Assembly."

As a lawyer and gentleman, Judge Hayner is beyond As a lawyer and gentleman, Judge Hayner is beyond

As lawyer and goulernan, Judge Hayner is beyond togrouse, and untilize to him, not a desire to hearon untilized in this quecussion, prompts an experiment of this letter to you. During a high excitement on this question in St. Paul, I have heard the strongest friends of the Liquor Law speak of Judge Hayner in the highesterms; and, though opposed to him in political faith, I can only add, he has the respect of the whole bar of Minnesets, as well as your ob't serv't.

Jacos J. Noan.

Judge Hayner is welcome to all he can make by the foregoing, which does not modify our impression of the facts one iota. The Tercitorial Legislature passed the bill, subject to the approval of the People: the People approved it, and it thereupon went into operation; but Judge Hayner overruled and nullified it on the legal quibble that the Legislature had delegated certain power to the People, when in fact they had but restored it. We are quite familiar with this quibble in our own State, where it was employed to overthrow our Free School Law; but it does not improve on acquaintance. Pity a man cannot become a Judge without ceasing to be a Republican. [Ed.

DEATH OF MARSHALL.-It evidently is not the public's old acquaintance, Hon. Thomas F. Marshall, who has just been killed in Kentucky, but Gen. Thomas A. Marshall, one of President Polk's Mexican Brigadiers. (We ought to have guessed that Hon. Tom could not very well have been killed by one of his own tenants, for lack of the raw material.) The Louisville Times of the 31st has the following:

"We received a telegraphic dispatch yesterday from Mayaville, informing us that General Thomas Marchall, of Lewis County, was killed on the day before in an af-fray with one of his tenants named Tyler or Taylor. We were not advised as to the particulars of the unfor-tracts of the control of the confor-

"General Marshall was warmly esteemed by a large "General Marshall was warmly esteemed by a large number of ardent friends, who will learn his unhappy fate with deep sorrow. He was an impulsive, quick tem-pered man, and had been, by the force of his excitable temperament, involved in many sudden and desperate broils; but he was as magnanimous as he was brave, and ever ready to forgive, make reparation, and be rec-onciled, when his anger cooled. He was highly popular in the region of the State where he resided, and was fre-quently elected to represent his county in the State Le-gislature. He served his country in the War of 1812 and was a Brigadier-General in the War with Mexico, He was a warm-hearted and brave man."

It has been reported that the rafters prepared for the Crystal Palace at Reservoirsquare, had proved on trial to be too short, and that the completion of the edifice must accordingly be delayed for new ones to be made. We learn on inquiry, at the office of the Company, that this report is entirely false, and that no such cause of delay exists. The Directors are straining every nerve to get the exhibition open in May, but the novel character of the building renders its construction comparatively difficult, so that it will not be possible to have it finished on the day first appointed. Still the delay will not be great, and we are assured that at all events the opening may be expected by the first of June. From this, one great advantage will be derived, namely, that the Exhibition will be more complete and splendid than it could be made at the earlier date at which it was first proposed to open it.

Up to the hour of going to press, we had received no tidings of the Arctic; the usual announcement by Telegraph in case she had arrived the Hook, was prevented by some misfortune which had befallen the wires.

Col. Samuel Medary has retired from the charge of The Ohio Statesman (Columbus.) Private business is assigned as his reason for bidding adieu to the editorial vocation. S. S. Cox suc-

Increase of Ship Building in Malue. Maine is the greatest ship building State in the Union; and perhaps no district of country in the

world of equal maritime frontier can vie with her in this particular. Ships are the great crop of the State. We ave not the last annual returns at hand, but not less than 100,000 tuns of shipping were built in that State during the last fiscal year, or more than half of the see going tunnage added to our commercial marine during that period. This branch of business has in creased very rapidly within a few years throughout the State, as well as all over the country. But we see that the prospect is that the business is to be prosecuted to a much greater extent the coming season than ever before. In a single town in the Waldoboro' Dis trict (Rockland) 10,000 tuns are to be built against 4,300 tuns last year. The Belfast and other more eastern Districts also propose to largely extend their business In Eath an unusually large number of ships are on the stocks and projected. According to The Bath Tribune about 17,000 tuns, mostly large ships, are underway. We cannot undertake to say to what extent our ship

builders can safely go in the construction of ships

though it would seem as though there must be a paus shortly. The business has been going on at a constantly accelerated rate ever since 1847. The famine of the year enhanced the price of freights amazingly, and as mense stimulus was thereby given to the shipping interest. The sudden springing up of the California trade followed, and sustained the movement. More latterly, Australia has appeared and made yet another new demand for ships. The consequence bus been that the increase of our mercantile marine during the last five years has been prodigious. From 1825 to 1835. the total increase was not over 110,000 tuns per annum. From 1835 to 1845 it was not more than 190,000 tuns s year, while from 1845 to 1852, inclusive, the annual in crease has not been short of 250,000 tuns, or more than double the annual increase of the preceding ten years. Such a remarkable ratio of increase under ordinary circumstances would inevitably result in a ruinous plethora of shipping. But under the extraordinary denand of California and Australia, and what we think of more potency than either, the vast increase of our co on crop and in the production of coal, the navigation interest has suffered no general reverse, but has been for the most part, productive and prosperous. But to all such galloping movements there must come an end, or at least a resting spell; otherwise we shall soon have a ship for every bale of cotton and every tun of coal we produce. But considering the new opened for our commerce in the Pacific seas, and the rapidly increasing products of the country for coastwise carriage, it is difficult to fix the precise limits when we must stay our hand in ship building. We can only see that the time must come sooner or later. Everything, however, is tending to throw the commerce of the world more and more into our hands, and the enterprise of our merchants and maritime population will strike boldly for it, in every quarter of the earth, until they shall find they have reached the ulti mate point of peaceful conquest.

Although it has been reported by the English journals that the Dutchess of Sutherland has determined to put Stafford House at the disposal at Mrs. Srows during her stay in London, we learn that up to the time of her sailing Mrs. S. had received no personal intimation of any such intention on the part of the Dutchess. This renders it probable that the report is not correct.

elected to the Legislature, viz : Mr. Rix, of The Cose Democrat, and Mr. Whittemore, of The Nashua Gazette to the Senate, Mr. Carleton, of The Newport Argus, an Mr. Adams of The Granite Farmer, to the House.

NEW HAMPSHIRE .- Four editors have been

PENNSYLVANIA. - The Free Democratic State Convention has been called to meet at Harris burg, June 1.

MARYLAND .- Hon. John G. Chapman, of Charles Co., is spoken of in different sections as the Whig candidate for Governor of Maryland. VIRGINIA .- Col. Fayette McMailen (Dem.)

He complains that the Democracy of Western Virginia

receives gross injustice from the Congressional Dele gation in the distribution of Government patronage. SOUTH-CAROLINA.-Col. W. A. Owens is sunounced as a candidate for the vacancy in the Third

District, in place of Col. W. F. Colcock, resigned. ALABAMA.-Hon. Joshua L. Marvin has consented, at the request of several leading Democrats of Tuscaloosa, to become the Democratic candidate for Congress in that District. Hon, William R. Smith, itis understood, will be a candidate for reclection.

MISSISSIPPI.-Col. Giles M. Hillyer, formerly of New York City, and Editor of The Natches Com ier, is spoken of as one of the Whig candidates for Congress in Mississippi.

MISSOURI.-Charles Jones, of Franklin Co., is proposed as the Bentonian Democratic candidate for Congress from the VIIth District. TENNESSEE. - Monday, the 25th of April, has

been set spart by the Whig Central Committee as the day upon which to hold the next State Convention to ninate a candidate for Governor. Gen. John W. Whitfield is a candidate for

Congress in the VIIth Congressional District. Sam. A. Smith (Dem.), of Bradley County, is announced as a candidate for Representative to Con gress from this District. The District is composed at the Counties of Blount, Mouroe, McMino, Roane, Rhen

Meigs, Bledsoe, Marion, Hamilton, Bradley, and Polk. Col. John H. Savage (Dem.) is spoken of in the IVth District for Congress.

KENTUCKY .- Hon. R. H. Stanton, (Dem.) is opposed for election by William E. Arthur, a young Hop. J. C. Mason. (Dem.) declines a re-nomination

Hon. James Harlan declines the Whig nomination the Ashland District. Major John C. Breckenridge's the Democratic nominee.
It is pretty well understood in his district that Hot

Lynn Boyd will not again be a candidate for Congress Hon. Addison White has published an address to the people of the Madison Congressional district, in which he declines being a candidate for reflection to Congress He expects to be absent from the State during a large

W. J. Davie, of Christian County and James L. John son, (Whigs) are proposed to succeed Ben Edwards

INDIANA .- A State Convention will be held Indianapolis, March 25, to nominate candidates to fill all vacancies which may occur in the State offices.

Wisconsin .- The Democracy of Madison C4.

Wis., recently held a Mass Indignation Meeting to # monstrate against the appointment of a new come so Postmaster of the Capital of the Badger State, Heary M. Warner presided, with some of the most influents.
Wisconsin Democrats as speakers. It was

Wisconsin Democrats as speakers. It was
Resolved, That we have never yet understood, nor do
we believe, that the offices within the gift of the FaderiGovernment belong of right to our members of Congress, to be bestowed by them, as their caprice or prosonal interest may dictate, in defance of a full and
factory expression of the popular will.

Resolved That the proceedings of this meeting, signed
by the Chairman, and attested by the Secretary, be published in The Argus and Democrat, and a copy thereof
be forwarded to the President of the United States and
to the Postmaster-General.

Iowa .- At the last session of the Iowa Legislature a law was passed providing for the election of a Commissioner and Register of the Desmoines River improvement by the people of the State. The election is to take place on the first Monday in April. The Democrats and Free Democracy have made their nomnations in the regular manner; and the people bar made independent nominations of two candidates of whom is a Democrat and the other a Whig. The independent candidat tes are Judge Uriah Briggs crat) for Register, and R. H. Warden, the editor of The Demoines Courier, as the Commissioner. Mr. Warden is Whig, and is the choice of the people most into ested in the completion of this impr